



No.	Application	Recommended glass products				Possible load			Note
		Single pane glass	Multi-pane insulating glass (MIG)			Area load	Beam load	Impact load	
			exterior / side away from impact	Centre	interior / impact side				
1	All-glass door	FT, LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	(X)	X	-	A
2	Glazing, 4 sided linear supported, above parapet height	all glass types	all glass types	all glass types	all glass types	X	-	-	A
3	Glazing, 4 sided linear supported, below parapet height without barrier funktion - not protecting people falling form height	FT, LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	all glass types	FT, LG (all glass types)	X	(X)	(X)	A
4	Glazing, 4 sided linear supported, below parapet height with barrier funktion - protecting people falling form height	LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	all glass types	FT, LG (all glass types)	X	(X)	X	A / B / D
5	Glazing, 2-3 sided linear supported, point or clamp fixed, without barrier funktion - not protecting people falling form height	FT, LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	X	(X)	(X)	A
6	Glazing, 2-3 sided linear supported, point or clamp fixed, with barrier funktion - protecting people falling form height	LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	X	(X)	X	A / B / D
7	Glazing clamped linearly on 1 side	LG (made from FT / HS)	-	-	-	X	X	X	A / D



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No.	Application	Recommended glass products				Possible load			Note
		Single pane glass	Multi-pane insulating glass (MIG)			Area load	Point load	Impact load	
			exterior / top	Centre	interior / below				
8	Glass floor	LG (all glass types, with min. 3 layers of glass)	LG (all glass types, with min. 3 layers of glass)	all glass types	LG (FLOAT / HS)	X	X	X	A / C / D
No.	Horizontal glazing (walk-on, fall-through proof)	Single pane glass	exterior / top	Centre	interior / below	Area load	Point load	Impact load	Note
9	Roof glazing 2-4 sided linear supported	LG (FLOAT / HS)	FT, LG (all glass types)	FT, LG (all glass types)	LG (FLOAT / HS)	X	X	X	A / D
10	Roof glazing with point-shaped fixings	LG (HS / FT)	FT, LG (HS / FT)	HS, FT, LG (HS / FT)	LG (HS / FT)	X	X	X	A / D
No.	Horizontal glazing (not walk-on, not fall-through proof)	Single pane glass	exterior / top	Centre	interior / below	Area load	Point load	Impact load	Note
11	Roof glazing 2-4 sided linear supported	LG (all glass types)	FLOAT, FT, LG (all glass types)	all glass types	LG (FLOAT / HS)	X	-	-	A / D
12	Roof glazing with point-shaped fixings	LG (HS / FT)	HS, FT, LG (HS / FT)	HS, FT, LG (HS / FT)	LG (HS / FT)	X	-	-	A / D
Notes									
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All fixed or movable glass elements are considered as glazing elements, whereby no distinction is made as to whether it is a full-surface glass element or partial surface. - The requirements of national and regional standards, regulations and guidelines as well as project-specific conditions must be taken into consideration. - Proof of the limit state of the load-bearing capacity, suitability for use, shock resistance, residual load-bearing capacity etc. must be provided on a building or system-specific basis. - Glazing that continuously extends from the area below the parapet height to above the parapet height must always be designed in accordance with the requirements for glazing below the parapet height. - In the table shown above, the assumption was made that the glazing is only accessible from one side (interior/impact side). If this is not the case, appropriate safety glass must be used on both sides. - Multi-pane insulating glazing with toughened safety glass on the impact side may contain coarse-breaking types of glass (e.g. float glass) immediately behind this pane if there is no breakage of glass on the impact-side toughened safety glass pane during a pendulum impact test. - Monolithic toughened safety glass with an installation height > 4 m must be made from externally monitored, thermally toughened safety glass. - Panes with drill holes and cutouts are generally made from thermally toughened glass. - The residual load-bearing capacity in the event of glass breakage must be ensured. (Post breakage behaviour) 								
B	The interior or the exterior pane must be made from laminated safety glass.								
C	The top glass layer serves as a wear layer and must not be taken into account to demonstrate the limit state of the load-bearing capacity. The walk-on glass surface must have a non-slip surface.								
D	When using toughened safety glass, thermally toughened safety glass is recommended								
Key									
	X = applies								
	(X) = is to be used depending on the installation situation								
	FT = Fully Toughened Safety Glass								
	HS = Heat Strengthened Glass (made of ...)								
	LG = Laminated Safety Glass								
	FLOAT = Float Glass								



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